

## REMARKS

### 1. Introduction

In the Office Action mailed June 5, 2006, the Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 9, and 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sasano, U.S. Patent No. 5,220,599 (“Sasano”) in view of Silverman, U.S. Patent No. 5,875,240 (“Silverman”). The Examiner rejected claims 5-8, 10-13, and 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sasano in view of Silverman, in further view of Zimmerman, U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0198007 (“Zimmerman”).

For the reasons set forth below, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of the claims.

### 2. Response to Rejections

#### a. **Claims 1-8**

Of these claims, claim 1 is independent. The Examiner has rejected claim 1 under § 103 as being unpatentable over Sasano in view of Silverman. In response, Applicants submit that the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn because the Sasano/Silverman combination does not teach each and every element of claim 1, as set forth below.

#### i. **Sasano/Silverman fails to teach a “method of managing a plurality of directory numbers for a mobile station.”**

Claim 1 recites “[a] method of managing a *plurality* of directory numbers for a mobile station.” Although the Examiner has acknowledged that Sasano does not disclose the use of a mobile station, the Examiner has argued that Sasano discloses a method of managing a plurality of directory numbers for a landline telephone system. The landline telephone system in Sasano is

illustrated in Figure 8. In this system, multiple telephone sets, identified as P1 through P8, are connected to an in-home bus leading to a *single* digital subscriber line 25 (col. 9, lines 34-37). However, the *single* digital subscriber line 25 has only a *single* directory number. This is made perfectly clear by Sasano's description of "*the* telephone number of the corresponding subscriber line" (col. 10, lines 17-18; emphasis added). In order to reach a specific individual via the single subscriber line, the caller must enter the individual's "subaddress" in addition to the telephone number of the subscriber line (col. 10, lines 16-20). If no subaddress is found in the incoming call signal, then all of the telephone sets ring (col. 11, lines 3-8). Thus, the landline telephone system in Sasano has only a *single* directory number. Moreover, the subaddresses used to reach specific individuals are simply extension numbers, not directory numbers.

Accordingly, Sasano/Silverman does not teach a "method of managing a *plurality* of directory numbers for a mobile station," as recited in claim 1. For this reason alone, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 1.

**ii. Sasano/Silverman fails to teach "associating said first directory number with an identifier code."**

Claim 1 recites "associating said first directory number with an identifier code." The Examiner has alleged that this element is taught by Sasano, citing to col. 13, lines 5-67. However, what that section actually describes is associating caller identification data with called-individual identification data:

[I]f the called person wants to display the caller's identification data, then the called-individual identification-data collating circuit 604 reads out the caller's identification data previously stored as *associated* with the corresponding called-individual identification data ...

(col. 13, lines 42-46)(emphasis added). The only “directory number” that would be part of this association is the *caller’s* telephone number (col. 13, lines 37-41; Fig. 19). However, the “first directory number” recited in claim 1 is the *called* number, not the *caller’s* number. In particular, claim 1 recites “detecting a first incoming call request to connect a first incoming call to said first directory number.” Thus, Sasano/Silverman does not teach “associating said first directory number with an identifier code,” as recited in claim 1.

For this reason also, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 1.

**iii. Sasano/Silverman fails to teach “transmitting a query to a call control system, said query identifying said first directory number.”**

Claim 1 recites “transmitting a query to a call control system, said query identifying said first directory number.” The Examiner has argued that this element is taught in Sasano, citing to col. 4, lines 1-61. Applicants submit, however, that this section does not refer to any “query” at all, much less a query that identifies a directory number. If the Examiner believes otherwise, the Examiner is respectfully requested to point out the specific disclosure in Sasano that the Examiner alleges corresponds to a query that identifies a directory number.

In addition to failing to identify any query, the Examiner has failed to identify what the Examiner considers to be the “call control system.” The section does refer to a “control part” (col. 4, lines 55-61) but does not mention any query being transmitted to the “control part.” Moreover, the “control part” does not deal with directory numbers. Instead, the “control part” checks for a coincidence between a subaddress in the incoming signal and the previously-registered subaddresses (col. 4, lines 55-61). As noted above, the subaddresses in Sasano are extension numbers, not directory numbers. Thus, Sasano/Silverman does not teach “transmitting

a query to a call control system, said query identifying said first directory number,” as recited in claim 1.

For this reason also, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 1.

iv. **Sasano/Silverman fails to teach “transmitting over an air interface a first message to said mobile station, said first message including said identifier code.”**

Claim 1 recites “transmitting over an air interface a first message to said mobile station, said first message including said identifier code to indicate that said first directory number is being called.” The Examiner has admitted that Sasano does not teach this element. Instead, the Examiner has relied on Silverman. In the Examiner’s argument, the “abbreviated codes” disclosed in Silverman correspond to the “identifier code” in claim 1. However, claim 1 recites “an identifier code *recognized by said mobile station.*” The “abbreviated codes” in Silverman would not be so recognized. Instead, the abbreviated codes are associated with frequently called numbers (e.g., for speed dialing) so that a *switch* can map an abbreviated code to a desired telephone number (col. 7, lines 14-20). Thus, an abbreviated code in Silverman is recognized by the switch, not by the called terminal.

In addition, because the switch in Silverman determines the desired telephone number from the abbreviated code, the abbreviated code would not be *transmitted* to the called terminal.

Thus, even if the abbreviated code were to be considered an “identifier code,” Silverman does not teach “transmitting over an air interface a first message to said mobile station, said first message including said identifier code.”

For these reasons also, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 1 is allowable over Sasano and Silverman for at least the foregoing reasons. Applicants further submit that claims 2-8 are allowable for at least the reason that they are dependent on an allowable claim.

**b. Claims 9-13**

Of these claims, claim 9 is independent. The Examiner has rejected claim 9 under § 103 as being unpatentable over Sasano in view of Silverman. In response, Applicants submit that the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn because the Sasano/Silverman combination does not teach each and every element of claim 9, as set forth below.

Claim 9 recites, *inter alia*, “a call connection system for connecting calls to said mobile station over an air interface” and “a call control system for controlling said call connection system, said call control system storing, externally to said mobile station, an association between said first directory number and an identifier code recognized by said mobile station.” The Examiner has admitted that Sasano does not disclose the use of a mobile station. In order to try to apply Sasano to claim 9, the Examiner has asserted that “it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify of Sasano concept by using different environment, such as a wireless network.” *See* Office Action, p. 3. The Examiner has provided no evidence for this assertion. However, even if one were to assume that it would have been obvious to apply Sasano’s concepts to a wireless network, the Examiner has failed to provide any rationale for why the resulting system would include “a call connection system” and “a call control system,”

as recited in claim 9. For this reason alone, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 9.

In addition, claim 9 recites elements that are clearly not taught in Sasano/Silverman, as described above for claim 1. In particular, claim 9 recites “[a] system for managing a *plurality* of directory numbers for a mobile station.” However, as noted above for claim 1, Sasano’s landline telephone system has only a *single* directory number, i.e., the telephone number of the digital subscriber line.

Claim 9 also recites “an identifier code *recognized by said mobile station.*” However, as noted above for claim 1, the “abbreviated codes” in Silverman that the Examiner has equated to the claimed “identifier code,” is recognized by a switch, not by the called terminal.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 9 is allowable over Sasano and Silverman for at least the foregoing reasons. Applicants further submit that claims 10-13 are allowable for at least the reason that they are dependent on an allowable claim.

**c. Claims 14-18**

Of these claims, claim 14 is independent. The Examiner has rejected claim 14 under § 103 as being unpatentable over Sasano in view of Silverman. In response, Applicants submit that the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn because the Sasano/Silverman combination does not teach each and every element of claim 14, as set forth below.

Claim 14 recites “[a] method of managing a *plurality* of directory numbers for a mobile station.” However, as noted above for claim 1, the Sasano/Silverman combination does not teach this element. In particular, Sasano’s landline telephone system has only a *single* directory number, i.e., the telephone number of the digital subscriber line.

In addition, the Examiner has failed to even mention many of the elements recited in the body of claim 14. Specifically, the Examiner has failed to address the following claim elements:

- “associating said first directory number with an identifier code used by said mobile station to indicate call origination from said first directory number”;
- “detecting a request to originate a call from said mobile station to a called party, said request including said identifier code”; and
- “routing said call to said called party, such that said first directory number is identified as a calling party number.”

By ignoring this claim language, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 14.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 14 is allowable over Sasano and Silverman for at least the foregoing reasons. Applicants further submit that claims 15-18 are allowable for at least the reason that they are dependent on an allowable claim.

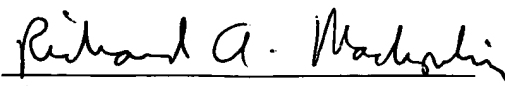
### 3. Conclusion

Applicants submit that the present application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is hereby requested. Should the Examiner feel that further dialog would advance the subject application to issuance, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at any time at (312) 913-0001.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: July 27, 2006

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